

NOTES

The following transcription is intended only for performing purpose and doesn't seek any critical goal.

The keys, notes' values and colourings are as in the original manuscript apart from:

- the perfect breves are dotted
- ties are used for notes' values that cannot be exactly represented

The C clefs are transposed to the G clef and the modern Tenor clef.

The Time signature is missing in all the voices. From the context I assumed that it would be the "Tempus perfectum, Prolatio minor"

Instead of marking the "ligaturæ" with the usual square brackets, I tried to keep their original shape, as far as possible in the score alignment, to make them more visible. To represent the notes' values I used the following rules (simplifying the old ones):

- the left upstemmed notes are semibreves
- the notes without stem are breves
- the downstemmed notes are longæ

I decided to keep the original manuscript's text placement, positioned above the staves, to leave the performers the freedom to make the effective text placement at their own judgement.

In the music before the baroque, the Time Signatures are intended just only as "time" prescription, i.e. which note value as to be counted (mensura) and how the different note values are to be divided (perfection and imperfection). This music is above all a vocal music and its rhythm (the accents) is based upon the text rhythm (the text accents) either following or contrasting it. The text rhythm being not modular by definition, forcing a bar division, i.e. a modular rhythm, upon this music is a theoretical error involving practical ones: to put the accents in the wrong places and to prevent a correct understanding of the melodic flowing.

The single parts are put together in score for a better overall sight of the harmonic, melodic and rhythmic structure of the composition.

If you have any doubt you can download the fac simile of the manuscript from the following address:

http://www.trentinocultura.net/catalogo/manoscrittimusicali/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=19772&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=1&mode=2&in_hi_userid=19324&cached=true

Those peoples interested in the mensural notation can find useful to visit the following website (only Italian, sorry):

<http://www.musica-antica.info/paleografia/>

Se la belle

Se la belle na le volait

The musical score is presented in four systems, each containing three staves. The first staff of each system is in treble clef, the second in alto clef, and the third in bass clef. The music is written in a historical style, featuring a mix of whole, half, and quarter notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The first system includes the title 'Se la belle' and the lyrics 'Se la belle na le volait'. A circled 'O' is placed above the first staff of the first system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes marked with a circled 'O'.